DAILY APPEAL THE MEMPHS

ESTABLISHED 1840.

salting. The increase in cattle was 5900

head, but this includes parcels for shipment

further on. A steady increase is shown

in agricultural implements, hardware, can-

dles, cheese, commeal, flour, drugs, fish, oils,

potatoes, snuff and soap. Tobacco and liq-

uors show important improvement; excess of

boxes of tobacco, 21,612; of whisky and

is the improvement in Memphis trade more

observable and more gratifying than in manu-

factures. During the year another oil mill has

been established, making the total number

in the city five. These mills during the year

have handled 700,000 sacks of cotton-seed

and turned out productions valued at \$1,100,

000. Manufacturers of woolen goods and

cotton yarns increased to \$125,000 on the

year, for the two departments. Memphis has

now three cornmeal mills, two of them started

during the year. Iron manufactures, cast-

ings, etc., are in larger amounts than before,

and there is a decided increase in the manu-

acture of wagons, candy and minor articles.

MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

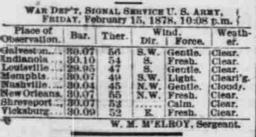
VOL XXXVII-NUMBER 43

CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Licerpool cotton, 6 1-8d. Memphie cotton, 10 1-4c. New Orleans cotton, 10 1-2c. New York cotton, 10 13-16c. New York gold, 102 3-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, February 16. 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or partly clouds weather, cold northerly, shifting to warmer southerly, winds, rising, followed by stationary or falling barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.



ing merchants have reached out fur-

business than for many years past.

The greater demand upon our establishments

has been principally owing to a realization

throughout the region of country with which

we are doing business, of the fact that our

merchants are able to compete, and are suc-

a great quantity of eggs to Chicago, Cincin-

nati and New York. As an indication of the

building going on in the city and the country

adjacent, it is noticeable that all building

materials, such as lime, cement, glass, nails,

white lead, etc., show a marked increase.

Our city mills, which supply all the rough

lumber used, have also done a larger busi-

ness than before. The greater prosperity of

the dry goods trade is shown by the fact that

lard the figures show an additional trade of

country people in preserving, handling and

shipping hides, there is an increase of 17,327

of them. In live stock there is considerable

mprovement, especially in hogs, which show

an increase of 2000 head. The demand for

these has been good, as more packers than

cases. In meats and

During the year an immense brewery has THE BUSINESS OF MEMPHIS IN been established, a noteworthy fact. Its capacity of production is 50,000 kegs a year; We have great pleasure in presenting this the success of the enterprise is shown by the morning the annual report of John S. Toof. fact that the concern is in operation to its full Esq., the secretary of the Memphis chamber powers. Another important enterprise is the of commerce. It is compiled with that care manufacture of cotton-seed oil soap, the deand accuracy that have obtained for the able mand for which has been altogether beyond and untiring compiler a fame not confined to the power of the works to supply, necessita-Memphis, but which extends to every cotton ting an extension of the manufacturing facilmadet in the Union. We, in common with ities which will be such that, in the coming the country at large, and with other countries year, will add at the rate of 50,000 to 75,000 outside our own, have experienced a year of boxes per annum, in connection with the recommercial difficulty. Obstructions to comfining of cotton-seed oil, for which a commerce, arising from a general depression of pany has organized and will soon be at work. trade throughout the world, from the excited discussion of important financial questions in These striking instances of success show how well the situation, circumstances, labor-supour congress, and from the existence of a war -in which every country in Europe takes ply and shipping facilities fit Memphis for manufacturing, and should encourage further eager interest-have made the year one of enterprise in that direction, especially in the commercial difficulty, causing a wideestablishment of a good cotton-mill. If conspread depression, and adding materially firmation of the story these statistics tell were to the large number of bankruptcies wanting, it is found in the fact that one of since the panic of 1873. Spite of obstructhe most extensive machine-shops in Ohio is, tions, spite of difficulties innumerable, spite at this moment, in correspondence with the of the discontent and grumbling that have been so common among us, and surprising as compiler of them, with a view to removing the works to Memphis, as being the best disthe fact may appear, Memphis during the past year largely increased her trade, swelled | tributive point in the south, and it is owing to the immense advantages she enjoys as a out her manufactures, and laid the founda distributing point that manufactures prove so tions of a wide and unlimited prosperity. In manufactures she has made especial strides accessfully here. What is plain to strangers. living at a distance, should not be lost sight forward, and one fact is especially notable in of by our own capitalists; they should this connection, which is that no well estabnever allow others to show more confidence lished manufacturing enterprise has been started in Memphis, and conducted on busi- in the city, in its resources, and ness principles, that has not succeeded. All in its prospects, than they show themselves. such enterprises are doing well to-day; most As the result of the statement of the secrethat the aggregate value of our importations are extending their premises, or their ma. is \$62,826,250; of home-manufactured arti- ated no money. The appropriation had been chinery, or both. This may appear bold, if not cles. \$5,472,500, and of the total yearly trade, treasury had refused to use the money till the pastful speaking, a few facts and figures will \$68,298,750-a very satisfactory showing. show that we speak nothing but words of We append the table spoken of above, which directing the secretary to pay the claims altruth and soberness, and some of the facts gives the net increase in the receipts of 1877. will surprise none more than individuals of the articles there named:

year since. The facts and figures before us show an increase in nearly very article of Memphis commerce. During the past year the receipts of merchandise have increased in a very satisfactory degree; the aggregate value, however, differs but little from the year preceding, owing to the shrinkage of values with which we are all only too well acquainted. The increase in our importations is due, first and principally, to an increase in the actual volume of our business and require-Snuff, cases 6,919
Salt, brls 28,875
Sugar, hhds 1,441
Sugar, brls 1,338
Soap, bxs 8,932
Tubacco,b and c 21,612
Wheat, sks 5,664
Whisky, brls 4,129
White lead, kgs 3,857
Wines, cases 1,611 the actual volume of our business and requirements; also, to a considerable extent, to the

CREMATED.

and done a much larger Cincinuati, Successfully Cre-mated at Washington, Pa.-The Strictest Privacy Observed.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 15. — The remation of the remains of Mrs. Ben Pit-

man, of Cincinnati, was successfully accomplished this evening, the entire operation lasting less than two hours. The train bearing the remains reached here about eleven cities, in the jobbing lines of provisions and all hog products, general groceries, dry general merchandise, all of which can be had cheaper, and more conveniently and suitably, in Memphis, than in any other market competing with it. It is a conceded fact in the surrounding country, among dealers and traders, that they can supply themselves with their necessary stocks cheaper, when laid down at their doors, in Memphis than from her rivals, beside the advantage of receiving their goods more speedily after they are ordered. Often, indead, they have disposed of a large portion of their purchases by the time they could have received them, after ordering, from St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, or Louisville. The area of the Memphis trade has been increased during the year, by extending the jobbing trade to new territory in Mildle Tennessee, northeast and southwest G corgia, Montgomery and other points in Alabama, while considerable additions have been and a long the line of the land of the pints in Alabama, while considerable additions have been and a long the line of the land of the pints in Alabama, while considerable additions have been and a long the line of the land of the pints in Alabama, while considerable additions have been and a long the line of the land of the pints in Alabama, while considerable additions have been and a long the line of the land of the pints in Alabama, while considerable additions have been and a long the line of the land of the pints. The arrangements is clock this morning, and the body was taken directly from the station to the crematory. The casket was made of cherry, with unvariabled mahogany cover, beautifully carved—

a present from the Cincinnati, school of design, of which the deceased lady was a member. It was lined inside with white satin. The corpse was accompanied to make the sation to the creation of the sation. The casket was made of cherry, with unvariabled mahogany cover, beautifully carved—

a present from the Cincinnati school of design, of which the deceased lady was a member. It was lined inside with white satin. The corpse was accompanied of the pitune goods, boots and shoes, liquors, tobacco and clock this morning, and the body was taken furnace has ever shown, at twelve hundred degrees Fahrenheit. The arrangements additions have been made along the line of the t the crematory were similar those used during the cremation of Baron Mississippi Central-now St. Louis and Chicago-with more extensive takings by Texas merchants than on any former year. Below

DePalm. The remains were taken from the casket and placed in an iron cradle, and a muslin cloth, previously soaked in alumn water, was spread over them to bide them from to the merchants exchange, showing the speview. At two o'clock the cradle was pushed into the retort and the door closed. In eighteen minutes the body was entirely reduced, of product in the adjoining country. In no year since the war has Memphis received as many sacks of corn and bales of hay, from the actual surplus of the country with which size does business, as during the past ters the cremation was pronounced comincrease of feed has come askes, and from the white as snow and entirely odorfrom Aikansas, and from the white as less. Mr. river counties as far as Hickman,
Kentucky. The country people are bringing
much larger amounts of produce to this mar-

will place the jar and contents. Dr. Lemoyne of eggs, owing to which eggs have frequent-ly been lower here than in any of the west-ern markets, and in the early part of the season, the hens in the south beginning to lay needed to convince him that cremation is the quickest, most economical and sanitary way hose of the north, we exported

> Fatal Affray between Brothers-in-Law. Sr. Louis, February 15 .- A special from Macon, Missouri, reports a fatal affray in the western portion of Macon county. William Abbott and John B. Merrill, brothers-in-law, had a dispute over a piece of land on which Merrill lived, and from which he refused to move at Abbott's request. Abbott raised a shotgun and struck Merrill with the breech. The shock caused the gun to go off and Ab-bott received the load in his side, causing inincrease of nearly 15,000

An Officer Killed.

Sr. Louis, February 15.—An officer named Coffman was killed last night at Cedar City, 234,000 pieces of pork, and 25,000 packages of lard. Owing to the greater care of the at a ball. He had arrested William Oliver, and was attacked by Henry Oliver, a cousin of the prisoner, and his pistol taken away. offman ran into a saloon and leaned against the door; Henry Oliver followed, and fired through the door, killing Coffman instantly, the ball penetrating his heart.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The House Engaged in Committee of the Whole on the Bill to Appropriate \$375,000 to Pay Certain Southern Mail Conother liquors, 11,900 packages. In nothing

> A Spirited Political Debate Resulted no Action by the House-A Number of Bills Submitted in the Senate, when

tractors.

The Silver Bill was Pushed a Few Step Further toward Completion-Senator Ingalls and Others Make Lengthy Speeches.

Congressional Proceedings. IN THE HOUSE

Washington, February 15.-Mr. Steph ens, chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to invite an international monetary commission to consider and recommend uniform rates, or relative relative in coincide and lead to the commission of the committee on coinage, we have the committee on coinage, we have the committee on coinage, we have the committee on coinage, we also consider the committee on coinage, we also consider the committee on coinage, we also consider the committee on coinage, we also consider the committee on coinage, we also coinage, and coinage, we also coinage, we also coinage, we also coinage, and coinage, tive valuation in coinage and legal-tender powers of gold and silver. Referred. This being Friday, committees were called for reports of a private nature.

At the expiration of the morning hour the

house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hooker in the chair, on the private calendar, and the second bill on the calendar was one which applies to the appropriation of three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars made by an act of congress to pay certain southern mail-contractors.

Mr. Bragg asked if the bill had been reported unanimously by the committee postoffices and postroads? Mr. Cannon, a member of that committee

answered that it had not been; he has always been opposed to the payment of claims Mr. Bragg inquired further whether the Republican members of the committee had omitted to make a minority report in order that the Democrats might be charged with

indorsing everything said against them as to the payment of southern claims.

Mr. Cannon said the reason there had been no minority report was because no majority report had accompanied the bill.

Mr. Bragg said if the bill, which appropriated over three hundred thousand dollars, had no sufficient claim on which to rest, which would warrant the majority in putting their names on the paper, and giving their reasons for supporting the bill, he hoped the house would not pass it.

claims were all in, and the bill was simply In answer to a question he stated that the aggregate of all the claims would amount to about five hundred thousand dollars, but

many of those claims would never be pre-Mr. Thompson opposed the bill, and said it was merely a proposition to appropriate three hundred and seventy five thouthree hundred and seventy five thousand dollars; it was a proposition to pay, and to begin to pay at once all those claims and all those claimants. It was dangerous legislation; it was dangerous to the rights of the people and the rights of the treasury to compel the secretary to pay all those claims, whether they amounted to three hundred and seventy-five thousand or three million dollars, and neither he for the committee knew to what sum they did amount. The government had restored to those claimants life, liberty and property. It had acted with a magnanimity which compared favorably with the action of any other government. He would go as far as any man in removing political disaas far as any man in removing political disa-bilities, yet he wanted some line drawn; something to bring to the remembrance of coming generations that a crime was a crime. Mr. Hanna favored the bill. The claims appeared to be just and honest, and whether it needed an appropriation of three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars or five hundred thousand dollars to meet them, he would

cheerfully vote for it. Mr. Conger said the bill appropriating the three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars had been passed when not ten men on the Republican side had approved of it. Mr. Reagan reminded Mr. Conger that the bill had passed when the Republican side had felt reconciled at the end of the forty-fourth congress, and that a number of Republican had voted for it.

Mr. Conger said then it had been passed in a gush of conciliation; that there had been a good many things done in a gush of conciliation since that time, and that many men regretted their course now. He was surprised at his friend from Indiana [Hanna] taking the position he did. That gentlemen thought so harshly of the Confederacy and thought so harshly of the Confederacy and its postmaster-general that he would not recognize the payments made by them to those contractors, but wanted them paid over again. The gentlemen from Texas [Reagan], as postmaster-general of the Confederacy, had got the mails, mailbags, stamps, etc., which the contractors had on hand, and had settled with the thieves with the money they had stolen from the United States. A bill had been worked through congress against the been worked through congress against the wishes of a large majority of the American people to pay the men who had run off with government horses, stamps, etc., and turned them over to the bold Confederate postmaster-general, who was bold enough to receive ter-general, who was bold enough to receive stolen property. He meant no reflection on the gentleman, he was talking about the office. The law of last congress had been passed in a gush of conciliation, and now the secretary of the treasury said to these contractors that as soon as all their claims were filed he would make a final and conclusive settlement with them, as in the case of the Geneva award; but the pending bill was one to pay off every claim as soon as proved, and to pay off every claim as soon as proved, and to pay off all of them. He opposed it, because it opened still wider a door which he thought it unfortunate was ever opened. He did not like that law, but he was opposed to having

Mr. Reagan repudiated the imputations made by Mr. Conger against the southern postmaster for cheating the Federal government at the opening of the war by withholding money and postage stamps in their offices. When he [Reagan] took charge of the Confederate postoffice department, he required all postmasters to settle with the Fed-

Mr. Mills argued that there was but on question before the house, and that was the question of loyalty, about which so much had been said could never arise in the solution of

A bill to pay George H. Giddings, of Texas, two thousand nine hundred and sixty-sever dollars, due him as mail contractor between Santa Fe, New Mexico, and San Antonio, Texas, some years before the war, was re-ported favorably from the committee. Pending action the house adjourned til

Senator Voorhees called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday in regard to in-quiring as to the issue of bonds by certain railroads, predicated upon conditional grants of lands of the Indians in the Indian Terri-

Senator Dorsey submitted an amendment directing the inquiry to be enlarged as to the expediency of extending a territorial form of government over all parts of the country where the same does not now exist, and whether the rights of life and property can be properly maintained without such territo-

rial organization.

After a brief discussion the subject was laid over until next week. these has been good, as more packers than before have been engaged in cutting up and cough syrup. Per bottle, twenty-five cents.

ation was resumed of the silver bill, and Senator Ingalis spoke in favor thereof. Senator Allison closed the debate, explain-

ing at length the provisions of the bill as reported from the senate finance committee and making an able argument in support of it.

of it.

Senator Lamar presented the resolutions from the Mississippi legislature favoring the passage of the bill, stating that while doing his duty in submitting the resolutions, he could not approve them or support the bill. He believed the time is not far distant when his constituency will recognize his action as just and wise.

The question being on the amendment of the finance committee to strike out of the house bill the free coinage clause, and insert in lieu thereof a clause advising the secretary of the treasury to purchase, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, from time time, silver bullion to the amount of not less than two million dollars per month,

of not less than two million dollars per month nor more than four million dollars per month, and cause the same to be coined, etc., the The Vice-President announced that the senator from Alabama has proposed to amend the amendment, and that submitted by Senator Morgan several days ago was read by the chief clerk. It provides that the holder of any silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint, in quantities of the value of not less than one hundred dollars in a single deposit, and not to exceed the value of one hundred thousand dollars in any calendar month, to be coined into dollars. It further provides for the issue of certificates for bullion so deposited, such certificates to be paid for in legal-

Senator Morgan said that from the very beginning he had been in favor of the bill as it came from the house of representatives. He had submitted to the amendment in a spirit of compromise, but as it was not likely to produce any good he withdrew it. The question then recurred on the amend-ment of Senator Beck, submitted some days ago, directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase not less than three million dollars worth of silver bullion per month; it furthe provides that whenever the market price of silver bullion is such that it cannot be purchased by the secretary of the treasury at less than par with legal-tender notes, he shall give public notice of the fact, and then any citizen of the United States who is the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint and have it coined for his benefit. The second section of the amendment provides that hereafter all half-dollars, quarter-dollars and ten-cent pieces coined at the mints of the United States shall contain the same relative quan-tity of pure and standard silver as the dollar authorized to be coined by the act. Several amendments to the above amendment were offered, and after a long debate were rejected, and the above adopted.

The question recurred on the second section of the bill reported by the committee on finance providing for an international com

mission to adopt a common ratio of legal ten-der, as between gold and silver.

After a debate Senator Allison modified his amendment by striking out the words "of legal-tender," so that the conference should be to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver without reference to a legal-tender. The amendment as modified was agreed to Senator M'Donald submitted an amendment to the clause making the silver dollar s and private, except when otherwise provided by contract, so as to read instead of "pro-vided by," "expressly stipulated in" contract. In explanation of the amendment, Senato M'Donald said he desired to have the law s worded that there could be no doubt about the payment of debts in silver dollars. The amendment was agreed to.

THE GALLOWS.

Mo., the Latter Stupefied with Liquor-Another Ready at Dover, New Jersey.

Madison, Ind., February 15.—Beavers took a little nap early this morning, but rested uneasy. On waking up, he shaved and partook of a hearty breakfast, seeming to be in good spirits. The jail and court-house yards were guarded by thirty depu-ties, armed with muskets. Crowds began to ties, armed with muskets. Crowds began to gather early in the morning. Beaver's spiritual advisers and a number of ladies held a prayer-meeting in his cell this morning, commencing at eight and continuing till eleven o'clock. He took a short nap at five o'clock this morning, and then knelt in prayer with the bailiff and the barber who shaved him. He was brought to the scaffold at fifty-five minutes after eleven o'clock. Rev. Charles Linsutes after eleven o'clock. Rev. Charles Lins-ley made a short prayer. Beavers did not say a word, but moved his lips while the minister was praying in his behalf. Just as the town he was swinging between heaven and earth. He died without a struggle, and at thirteen minutes after twelve o'clock the doctors pro-nounced him dead. The fall broke his neck. Thousands of people were around the court-house and jail, on house-tops and in trees, but could not see anything, as he was hung in-side of a constructed inclosure. Beavers made a full confession of his guilt to an old army comrade some weeks ago, which was made public after his execution to day. He conceived the idea of murdering Sewall about a year ago, and induced him to meet him at Mount Vernon under the pretense of buying a farm in southern Indiana The murder was committed in a smal The murder was committed in a small church fourteen miles from Madison, which Beavers and Sewell entered. During the night the latter fell asleep, when Beavers struck him with a billet of wood, killing him instantly. Ho then set fire to the church, hoping to destroy all evidence of his crime, but the fire was discovered and put out. He states that his only object in murdering Sawall was to make a raise.

AT CARTHAGE, MISSOURI.

St. Louis, February 15.—John T. Ables, over sixty years of age, was hung at Carthage, Missouri, at two o'clock to-day. He killed John L. Lane, in M'Donald county, Missouri, in April, 1874. Ables had a young wife, of loose ways, who eloped with a man named Dodson, but not until she had become notorious in that locality for her intidelities. named Dodson, but not until she had become notorious in that locality for her infidelities. One of her paramours was Lane, who is also supposed to have connived at the elopement. After the woman disappeared the old man seemed to realize for the first time what had been going on. He went to Lane and hired him to help search for the missing woman. They started off together, and subsequently Lane's body, with two bullet-holes in it, was discovered in a ravine, and his horse and revolver were found in Ables's possession. The doomed man was plentifully dosed with whisky and slept till almost noon. On the way to the scaffold he was very profane, but when given an opportunity to speak refused to say anything. The execution was witnessed by several thousand people. Before leaving the jail he made what he deemed a confession, asserting that Lane first shot at him, and that he fired in self-defense.

AT DOVER, N. J. Morristown, N. J., February 15 .- Calvin Stewart has been sentenced to be hanged on April 8th, for the murder of Ira Cole, a railroad fireman at Dover.

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS. St. Louis, February 15 .- Weather fair.

River rising, and is now 12 feet 8 inches above the low-water mark. Arrived: John Means and barges, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. Departed: Belle Memphis, Memphis. LOUISVILLE, February 15,-Weather co and clear. River stationary, with 11 feet 4 inches in the canal. Arrived: Cherokee, Cincinnati. Departed: Golden Crown, Cin-

Provenzale's Hair Restorative Is the best in the world for destroying dandruff and curing all diseases of the scalp, and restoring gray hair to its natural color. It keeps the hair soft and glossy. Any person can use it without fear. It is always to be had at Mike Provenzale's hair-dressing establishment, No. 32 Jefferson street.

COLDEN'S LIEBIG'S liquid extract of beef and tonic invigorator regulates the bowels, tones the stomach, strengthens the nerves-inducing bright intellect and joyous, vigor. ous health. W. L. Wilkerson & Co., agents

PEACE IN CUBA.

The Eight Conditions Proposed as Basis of Peace - The Spanish Troops Ordered to Cease Operations.

HAVANA, February 16.—A newspaper printed in the interior of the island has published the following official dispatch received from headquarters, dated Zanjou, February 10th, on the conditions for peace:

First—The island of Cuba to receive the same political organization and administrat-

sive concessions as are enjoyed by Porto Rico.

Second—Ample pardon for all political offenses committed since 1868, and liberty for persons under sentence as political prisoners, and general pardon to all deserters from the Spanish lines.
Third—Liberty to be given to slaves and Chinamen within the insurgent lines.
Fourth—No person recognizing, by virtue of this treaty, the Spanish authority can be

obliged to do war service unless peace be re-established throughout the whole territory. Fifth—All persons desiring to leave the island to be furnished means to do so, without island to be furnished means to do so, without touching either village or city, if so desired.

Sixth—The capitulation of each force to take place on uninhalited spots, where the arms will be deposited.

Seventh—The Spanish general in chief, for the purpose of facilitating the adhesion of other departments to these conditions, to give ree access to the roads by land and sea. Eighth-The foregoing basis is to be con-dered general for all departments of this

island accepting these propositions.

The Spanish troops have received orders to suspend operations, remaining on the de-fensive. Practical guides have been dispatched to make known these conditions to all insurgent bands. The insurgent govern-ment has dissolved itself into a central com-

APOLLINARIS NATURAL

Mineral Water The Queen of Table Waters. HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT.

Dr. Hunter McGuire, Richmond (Surgeon to late Stonewall Jackson). "Healthful and delightful to drink. Valuable in Dyspepsia and Gout."

Prof. J. A. Wanklyn, St. George Hosp., London. "Highly effervescent, wholesome, and absolutely pure; superior to all others,"

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Dr. Peter Hood, President of the Heris, Medical Society, etc. "Superior to Vichy and Vals."

medical Society, etc.
and Vals."

Peter Squire, F.L.S., Chemist to the Queen. 10th Edition of Companion to the Eritish Pharmacopeda. "Exhilarating; Good for Sickness, Dyspepsia and Loss of Appetite."

MacNamara, F.R.C.S., U.I.S., Surgron.
MacNamara, F.R.C.S., U.I.S., Surgron. to Westminster Hosp., London. "More Wholesome and Befreshing than Soda or Seltzer

Mark's Hosp., London. "By far the best Sparkling Water for daily use." FRED'K DE BARY & CO., 41 and 43 Warren St., New York, Sole Agents for United States and Canadas. FOR SALE BY

DEALERS, GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.

EVERY genuine bottle bears the Yellow latel Of superior ENGLISH manufacture, and justly celebrated for Elasticity, Durability and Evenness of Point,

THE SPENCERIAN

ERKENBRECHER'S

It is packed in Pound Parcels. Full Weight guar

Andrew Erkenbrecher

DLUFF CITY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION meets on MONDAY, Feb. 18th, at 7½ p.m., for the collection of dues and the sale of money. New shares can always be obtained to borrow on, at 41 Madison street, basement; 8 per centinterest allowed on advanced payments. Your money can be withdrawn on thirty days notice. Any information will cheerfully be given to those who desire to connect themselves with a first-class established Building Association. Money to loan; stock for sale; no back dues. B. EISEMAN, Vice-President. S. STURM, Secretary.

NEWSPAPERS.

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GREAT REDUCTION

LEA & PERRINS'

MEDICAL GENTLE MAN at Madras to his brother at WORGESTER, May, 1851: ONLY GOOD "Tell LEA & PER BAUCE,"

Leaderins SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS.

CATARR-

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY. 30 Years a Physician. 12 Years a Sufferer. Tried Regular Remedies.

Tried Patent Medicines. Permanently cured by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Yours, respectfully, D. W. GRAY, M. D., Of Dr. D. W. Gray & Son., Physicians and Druggists, Muscatine, Iowa., Muscatine, Iowa, March 27, 1877.

The value of this remedy must not be overlooked in he cure of those

SYMPATHETIC DISEASES.

Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for its use in all cases. Price \$1.00. Soldby all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. WEERS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, **VOLTAIC PLASTER**

IS SIMPLY WONDERFUL, C. McMonnow. HUME, LLL., April 18, 1871. It has done my boy more good than all other nedicines. He now goes to school, for the first time in three years.

ELIZA JANE DUFFIELD. EMMA, ILL., April 2, 1871. I like the one I got well. They are the best plasters, no doubt, in the world. S. L. McGill. Ash Grove, Mo., } March 22, 1877. } Accept my thanks for the good derived from the two Cou-LINS' PLASTERS sent me some time ago. W. C. MOORE.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER Price, 25 cents.

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Is made of the very best New York State Buckwheat, pure and J. T. FARGASOV fresh. Is always ready, gives no trouble, makes good cakes in

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PROM THIS DATE, we will Gin all cotton con signed to our Gins for the Seed, and make No Charge for draying it from the river, or De-Hvery of same to your merchant, the Seed Alone Pays All Expenses, except your hands. Order Sacks and ship only to the Star Gins. Besides having Refitted our ginning establishment with the Latest Improved Gins, Cotton Dusters, Cleaners, and every kind of machinery necessary for ginning cotton, we are prepared to do Better Work, Make a Finer Sample and clean the Seed Closek, than any other gins in the city.

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OFFER FOR SALE 10,000 bundle Iron Ties.

150 tierces Hams,
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Together with a full line of Case Goods.

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100 bris Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugar.
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